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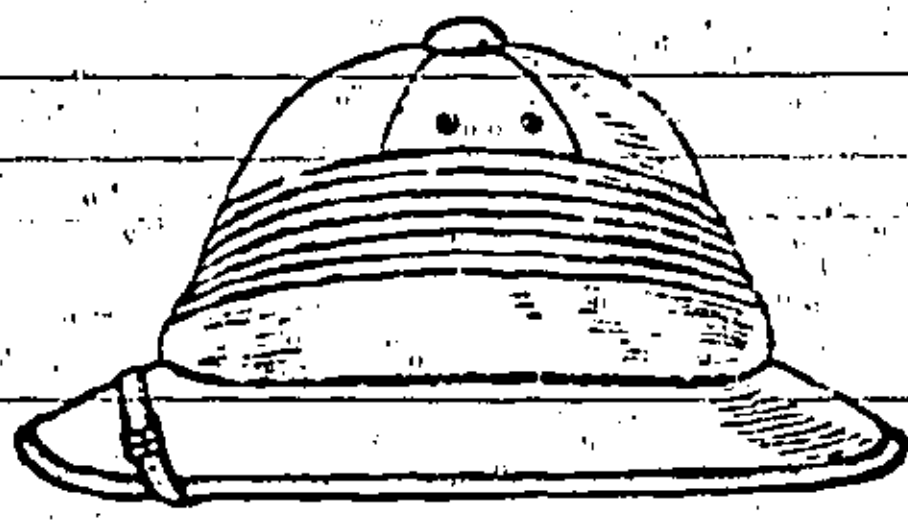
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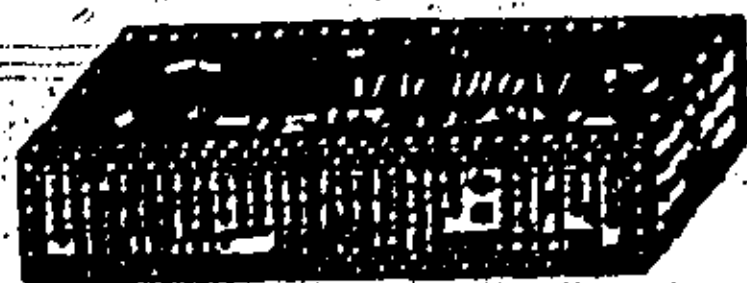
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PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 29th.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.
Certain suggested nominations for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other portfolios are taken as indicating that General Chang Yung-peng will resume the Premiership. Other movements point to efforts being made to induce Marshal Tuan Chih-jui to enter politics, and to move and again take up the Premiership. While it is unwise to prophesy, it is unwise to ignore certain factors which have a bearing upon the situation. In the first place, it must be remembered that no matter how greatly President Hsu Shih-chang would prefer General Chin Yung-peng to act as Premier, he is conscious of the disabilities under which the latter labours by reason of his associations with Tuan Chih-jui. General Chin is a pupil of Marshal Tuan, and is expected to regard the latter with almost filial piety and veneration. He is expected to show gratitude to the Marshal for his progress and appreciation for the high offices which his benefactor has secured for him. To act otherwise would be contrary to the Chinese sense of the proprieties. In short, it would be the most heinous sin of all. Thus, it will be seen that irrespective of General Chin Yung-peng's liberal views and irrespective of the President's policy, it is impossible for General Chin to oppose Marshal Tuan, and it is simply postponing the evil day to decline the acceptance of the Premiership. I understand that the President appreciates this position and will no longer embarrass Chin Yung-peng by asking him to remain in an office wherein he is not free to pursue his own policy. What will happen, then, cannot be prognosticated. There are so many unknown factors in operation. Meanwhile, Admiral Sah Chen-ping is continuing to discharge his duties as Premier, but much against his inclination. If Tuan Chih-jui is kept in the background, peace negotiations from within and without may bring internal peace nearer. He is an opponent of compromise with the South. He would rather fight provided the funds were available. Proof of this is afforded by the fact that the recent peace offers which came from Lu Yung-tung and his colleagues were turned down by order of Tuan Chih-jui.

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE.

The majority of people seem to be satisfied with the action of the Chinese Government in replying as it did to the Japanese note urging the opening of negotiations concerning the retrocession of Kwantung. Apparently the Japanese Government is not quite so satisfied. The language of the reply was anything but clear, but that can be understood as the Chinese Government had to use words not to express its intentions but to conceal them. I understand that the Japanese Government will not "ease" China by referring to the subject again until the situation clears.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Never out of financial trouble, the difficulties of the Government are increased by the near approach of the Dragon Boat festival and wedding day, by which time it is estimated that ten to twelve million dollars will be required to meet immediate obligations. It is no use looking to Japan for the money. That source seems to have been closed by the formation of the Consortium and the financial crisis in that country where the available capital is required for domestic use. Probably the Chinese banks in the capital will be able to come forward with two or three millions which may postpone the crisis which foreign and Chinese anticipate. No real settlement will be possible until then. Help must come from outside.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

The new American Minister and Mrs. Crane had a rousing reception from the American community on their arrival on Thursday night, large numbers being present on the platform to greet them. Mr. C. H. Crane was installed in the Minister's office on Friday and next day he spent in making calls, which were returned on Monday by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and by his diplomatic colleagues. The new Minister has already made an excellent impression among his own nationals many of whom had been inclined to be critical.

OF BRITISH INTEREST.

Empire Day was agreeably spent in watching the children's entertainments and sports held on the paddock of the British Legation on Monday. Mrs. Aston, wife of the British Minister, presented the prizes. No child went away empty-handed.

On Sunday morning Bishop Scott in presence of members of the British Legation unveiled a brass tablet in the Chapel of the British Legation to the memory of the late Colonel Robertson, who died suddenly last December. The inscription reads: "In loving memory of Lieutenant-Colonel David Stepien Robertson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Military Attaché to this Legation 1912-14 and 1918-19. Died 5th December, 1919. Aged 45 years. He loved Chivalry, Truth and Honour, Freedom and Courtesy. He was a perfect gentleman."

On Friday, the 18th Infantry moved out of Peking, enroute for Chingwangtao enroute to India. His Excellency the British Minister was present at the station when they took their departure. The cheery presence of Major Hammond will be missed in British and foreign circles. Captain Stileman in charge of a detachment of the 55th Coy. Rifles has taken over from Major Hammond.

The British Minister and Mrs. Alston have issued invitations for a garden party on June 3rd in celebration of the King's birthday.

MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS.

General Hsu Shih-chang has launched an ambitious programme for the development of Mongolia, which if carried out as planned would make the Amban in that territory one of the most powerful personalities of China. Agricultural development, horse breeding, etc., are all planned. Already Little Hsu has started his Frontier Development Bank and notes are being issued. At the moment of writing there are unconfirmed reports of serious trouble in Mongolia in which Russians, Mongols and Chinese are involved.

(Continued on page 2 of this column.)

THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS AT SHANGHAI.

AN INTERESTING MANIFESTO. CONDEMNATION OF CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Reuter's Agency has received from the signatories the following approved translation of their Manifesto:

"Since the lack of a quorum of Administrative Directors, there has been no Military Government at Canton. Since the simultaneous removal of the two Houses, there has been no Parliament at Canton. Although the remnants of these institutions usurp these names and gather together fellows of their kind, they cannot deceive everybody. The furthest extent to which they can carry their deception and force is limited to the confines of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but even in these provinces the true sentiments of the people are not hereby suppressed. Besides, the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen still follow the lead of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Ching Kuo Forces, while the Constitutionalists, regions of southern Fukien, southern Hunan, western Hunan, western Hubei and western Shensi are yet true to their cause. (Translator's note: The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Ching Kuo Forces is General Tang Chiyao). The situation is thus clear in law and in fact and justifies the conviction that the body of Constitutionalists is not broken up by the defection of a few."

Owing to the fact that the seat of the Administrative Council has been at Canton, it has, since its establishment, been "based" by one or two individuals. Their conception of war has been to surround themselves with troops and communicate with the enemy. Their conception of peace has been to struggle for gains and divide the spoils. They attain their selfish objects by clandestine means and obtain their desire in every stage of the process. The result that there have appeared the so-called Five Articles. (Translator's note: The Five Articles are the clandestine terms of peace between one faction of the Southern Militarists and one faction of the Northern Militarists). The Constitutionalists have long been sacrificed by them, yet they continue to use the name of Constitutionalism as a cloak to cover their acts of injury to the people. This poppy is widely cultivated. Gaining ground in every stage of the process, the land is sucked to feed treacherous generals and arrogant soldiery; and where there are troops, there occur violence and plunder, murder and incendiarism, and villages and hamlets are laid waste. (Such acts not only set the law of the land at defiance but also outrage humanity). Our lot having been thrown together with them, we have put up with them in the hope of accomplishing some good. Unfortunately they have come to such a pass that further association with them has, much to our regret, become intolerable.

However, since we have received the mandate of the people, we, the undersigned, cannot but collaborate and bring about a new era, endeavouring to attain our original aims. We have now, after consultation, resolved to remove the seat of the Military Government. I, Tang Shao-yi when I first accepted the functions of Chief Peace Delegate, observing that the people were tired of strife and that external troubles were pressing, proposed to the North, for the sake of establishing a lasting peace, eight articles, laying special emphasis on the publication of the secret treaties and the declaration of the invalidity of the Military Pact. In continuing to perform these functions, I await the reply of the North to these proposals in order to determine the future course of action. I, Wu Ting-fang, being Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, on my departure from Canton, have kept in my control the balance of the Customs funds to preserve them for use for proper purposes. These funds not yet received shall be negotiated for. Sun Yat-sen, and I, Tang Chiyao, leading the troops, will work to the best of our ability for the welfare of the country and endeavour to find a solution for her present difficulties.

"We jointly make this declaration. Hereafter the Constitutional Provinces, Territories and Armies of the South-west are and continue to be within the organization of the Military Government. The peace negotiations with the North shall be continued, the seat for which shall still be Shanghai, and the Chief Peace Delegate shall make preparations for their resumption. The masquerading institution at present in Canton having placed itself beyond the orbit of the Military Government, all its orders, acts, its clandestine negotiations with the North and its loans and mortgages are and have been null and void. The salt and customs revenues should be paid to this Military Government. Pending the removal of the Military Government, the Chief Peace Delegate is charged with the conduct and negotiation of its various affairs. We trust that the North, on receipt of this declaration, mindful of where the real public sentiment of the South-west is represented, will continue the peace negotiations in order that the national troubles may be terminated and an early solution of the general situation be found to the fulfillment of our earnest hopes."

"We hope that our fellow citizens and the Friendly Powers, will take due note of this Manifesto."

(Signed) SUN YAT-SEN.
TANG SHAO-YI.
WU TING-FANG.
TANG CHI-YAO.

—Reuter.

NEW LEGATIONS.

China is, despite her political troubles and absence of strong central authority, rapidly extending her diplomatic and commercial relations with the rest of the world. It has been decided to send Ministers to Norway, Sweden, Mexico, Cuba and Bolivia. On Monday Señor Carro, the accredited representative of Uruguay, will present his credentials to the President.

WU TING FANG'S TRUST FUNDS.

DECISION OF THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

In the case of Chang Shi-chao versus Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Blackburn British Assessor and Magistrate Li reaffirmed last week that the Mixed Court will not interfere in political matters.

The judgment reads as follows:—
On April 25th, we said in this court:—
"It appears to us (subject to argument) that the proper course for us to adopt, and that in fact the only thing in our power to do, is to preserve this trust fund and not allow it to be used for any purpose, whatever until either the parties have come to some agreement as to its disposal or we are otherwise satisfied beyond all manner of doubt, and without the introduction of questions of constitutional law, as to the person or persons to whom the fund should be paid, or in whose hands it should be allowed to remain."

On May 29th, we heard argument by Counsel on both sides. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Harris on behalf of Dr. Wu Ting-fang maintained that the whole matter was a political one and so not within the jurisdiction of this Court and also, that our injunction was bad on two grounds, firstly, because injunctions ought not to be granted in political cases and secondly, because the injunction being ancillary to the main suit, it must be dissolved with our refusal to decide the issues on which the suit depended.

Mr. Macleod on the other hand maintained that in its essence the case was not political at all, that it was composed of a number of issues of fact capable of proof by ordinary legal methods and that this court was not only competent but bound to take jurisdiction.

Now our reply to these arguments is merely this:—
Though it may be possible, by close analysis and the use of sophistry to show that there is nothing political about this case, it is useless to deny that as a whole it is political and nothing else. And therefore, not because courts of equity should not interfere in political matters but merely because we will have nothing to do with the disputes of any of the government or political parties in China and we refuse to allow this court to be used for the settlement of any such disputes.

But it does not follow that we are, therefore, to allow any person on the plea of politics to claim sanctuary in the foreign settlement, bring here the property in dispute which he fears would be wrested from him if he remains on Chinese soil and there dispose of, or enjoy it without let or hindrance. It would be grossly unfair to the aggrieved party who has used due diligence to prevent him from the right of prosecuting his suit, and at the same time allow the aggressor to get away unhindered with the property in dispute.

"We are quite prepared to admit that in laying an injunction upon Dr. Wu Ting-fang while at the same time refusing to hear evidence on any of the material issues of the case against him, we have not been guided by any legal principles or any rule of law; by any principle by which we have been guided is that of holding the scales as evenly as possible between the parties. It is for this reason that we feel that, until such time as this suit is withdrawn or compromised or better still, until Dr. Wu Ting-fang, by leaving the shelter of this foreign settlement withdraws himself from the jurisdiction of this court, the present injunction must be continued."

"But in order to avoid any doubt as to our intentions and to prevent any question arising as to the use of foreign technical terms, we say quite clearly that we refuse to try any of the issues between the Southern government and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and we withdraw our previous order of April 17th, and make a new one in these terms."

"It is hereby ordered that Dr. Wu Ting-fang shall not remove from any bank or banks holding the same any monies being surplus Customs revenue remitted by the government at Peking for the use of the Military Government of the Republic of China."

THE SHANGHAI CHINESE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

RIVAL CHINESE BODIES.

Some feeling has been caused in local Chinese circles, says the *N. C. Daily News*, at the report that the 300 members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce are trying to elect from their own body five members who will sit and act as members of the Chinese Advisory Committee of the Municipal Council.

News of this was circulated after a recent meeting of the members of the Chamber. It is alleged that several of the men were dissatisfied because their names were not down on the proposed list which was to have been sent in to the Council. Whether or not this is correct we have so far been unable to ascertain. The list up to the present, however, has not been submitted.

The Cantonese Guild are to hold a mass meeting to-morrow afternoon to protest against this action of the Chamber of Commerce. The Guild in its claim states that it represents some 100,000 odd Chinese residing within the limits of the Settlements, many of whom are ratepayers. On the other hand, they state that the Chamber does not represent any special fraction other than the 200 members who compose it. The Guild, they further urge, is a public body while the Chamber of Commerce is a private association. It will be interesting to know what decision they come to in regard to the matter.

Meanwhile, another body, the Ningpo Residents' Association and Guild, should not be forgotten. There is every indication that they will follow the footsteps of their Cantonese brethren and protest against the Chamber's action. So far, however, they have taken no action.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

CHINA CONSULAR SERVICE.

The total estimates for the services in China are £197,430 (£88,697). The votes are as follows:—Salaries, allowances, and wages, £169,018 (£39,200); outfits and travelling, £24,000 (£2,000); rent allowances, £25,200 (£2,400); postage, £1,000 (£300); incidental expenses, £8,000 (£2,000); prison expenses, witnesses, deportations, etc., £1,800 (£350); medical attendance, £3,912 (£1,387).

The votes under the heading Shanghai "Court and Consulate General" are as follows:—Judge, £1,800; War Bonus, £200; Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, £1,200; £500 (local allowance not pensionable) and War Bonus, £200; Assistant Judge, £1,200 and War Bonus, £200; Consul, £800 and £200 War Bonus; Crown Advocate, £600; Registrar, £600 (£265); Chief Clerk (Court), £405 (£435); and War Bonus, £75, including £100 allowance as Official Receiver in Bankruptcy (to be reconsidered this year); Assistant Clerk (Court), £215 (£235) and War Bonus, £50; Marshal (Court), £250 (£230) and War Bonus, £50; Usher (Court), £175 (£182). Total, £9,150 (£9,213).

Then come the votes for the Consuls as follows:—Amoy, £200; Canton (Consulate-General), £1,000 and £200 local allowance; ditto (Vice-Consul), £600 (with a local allowance of £100); Shanghai, £800; Hongkong, £800; Chefoo (Consul), £800 and £200 local allowance; Hingchow, £800; Chungking (Vice-Consul), £600 and £100 local allowance; Fuchow, £800 and £100 local allowance; Ningbo, £800; Hankow (Consul-General), £1,000 and £200 local allowance; ditto (Vice-Consul), £600, with a local allowance of £100; Harbin, £800, with a local allowance of £100; Ichang, £800; Kiating, £800; Kiangchow and Pakhoi, £800; Mukden (Consul), £800, with a local allowance of £200; Nanking, £800; Newchwang, £800; Ningpo (Vice-Consul), £600 (with £120 from Post Office vote); Swatow, £800 (with £300 from Post Office vote); Tengchow, £800; Tientsin (Consul-General), £1,000; with local allowance (not pensionable) of £200; ditto (Vice-Consul), £600, with local allowance of £100 (not pensionable); Tsinan (Consul-General), £800; Tientsin (Consul-General), £400; office allowance; Wuchow, £800; Wuhu, £800; Yunnan-fu, £800, with local allowance of £100 (not pensionable). Total, £28,800.

There are also votes for Assistants and Students as follows:—Twelve first-class at £400 a year each, £4,800; War Bonus at £100 a year, £1,200; fifteen second-class at £350 a year each, £5,250; War Bonus at £100 a year, £1,500; Interpreters' allowance to Assistants, eight at £100 and nine at £50 a year each, £1,250; allowance to assistant employed in Chinese secretary's office, £800; allowance to assistant as negotiator at Peking, £200; allowance to senior assistant in Consulate at Peking, £100; ditto to assistants in Mixed Office, Shanghai, £150 and £100; ditto to assistant in Land Office, Shanghai, £150; ditto to assistant in Shipping Office, Shanghai, £50; ditto to assistant in charge at Ningpo, £150; twenty-two student interpreters at £250 a year each, £5,500; War Bonus at £100 a year, £2,200; prizes for ditto, £75; and to provide allowances to make up students' salaries to £300 a year each whilst serving as assistants, £2,500. There are the usual votes for teachers, interpreters, linguists, £2,171 (£2,034); constables, boatmen, porters, coolies, and others employed on public service at the different Consulates, £18,863. The total amount for salaries, allowances, and wages is £169,018 (£109,758), deducting £800 on account of savings by vacancies, etc.

The vote for outfit and travelling, comprising allowances for passages of Consular officers, student interpreters, and others, is £2,000 (£7,000); rent allowances, £3,200 (£2,800); and postage £1,000 (£700). In this section there are also under the heading of "Incidental Expenses," a vote of £2,580 (£2,557) for allowances assigned to the Court and different Consulates for office contingencies, including extra boat hire, boatmen, coolie hire, etc., and £585 (£235) as allowances for purchase of coal. There is, in addition, a vote of £4,000 (£2,500) for incidental expenses of mission and of Court and Consulates not included in fixed office allowances, making a total of incidental expenses of £8,575 (£2,422). From this £875 (£2,422) is deducted for printing, stationery, postage, and prison expenses, paid from fixed allowances, but chargeable under other sections, leaving £28,000 (£25,000).

The remaining votes are:—Prison expenses, witnesses, deportations, etc., £1,200 (£850); medical attendance, £3,912 (£2,525).

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

REVIEW OF LEGATION GUARDS AT PEKING.

On the occasion of the King's Birthday Sir Percy Alison, at 8 a.m., reviewed the Legation Guards and also 39 demobilised soldiers. In the course of an address to the Service men, the Minister said: "The part that you, who have not been privileged to face the great ordeal, have been proud to share in is the welcome awaiting your return. Behind that welcome has been the thought of those who laid down their lives and have not come back. Their memory will live forever."

Sir Percy Alison subsequently presented the Order of the British Empire to Captain Stuckey for gallant services. After the presentation hearty cheers were raised by the demobilised men and the Indian troops for the King and Emperor.

Owing to the breaking of an arm that had been severely damaged in the war, Captain Cassels was unable to attend the review to receive the Military Cross.

Large numbers of guests attended the Legation during the morning and in the afternoon Sir Percy Alison and Lady Alison were at home to all the British Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The interesting debate at the Sanitary Board Meeting on Tuesday, and particularly the admirable speech of Dr. Ozorio, serve once more to remind us how far this Colony is behind the times in all matters relating to public health and social legislation.

The proposal of the head of the Sanitary Department to remove the Colony's refuse in motor trucks to some suitable place is certainly an advance on the present system of casting it upon the waters and finding it again next day in the Harbour or some favourite bathing beach. But I fear that his proposed reclamation by garbage will hardly solve the housing problem, or induce people to take up their residence at this latest form of Garden City. A refuse destructor is the only satisfactory method of disposing of the products of scavenging in the tropics.

The increase in the scavenging staff and the establishment of branch offices at Kowloon City and Samsui are moves in the right direction, but unless the water supply, drainage and communications of these neglected districts are brought up to date, any "tightening of the reins," unless accompanied by a spur to the Public Works Department, will be most unfair to the poor villagers. When I last visited Kowloon City, which has been under British rule for 22 years, I was horrified at the insanitary condition of its streets and side channels, for which the Public Works Department is responsible.

Dr. Ozorio rightly draws attention to the absence of any remedial measures for the treatment of tuberculosis, that "death sentence" which hangs over so many of our fellow-citizens.

A hospital for Europeans at Kowloon has long been a crying need. The medical inspection of school children, if (as stated) it ignores day scholars, falls sadly behind the home practice in this respect, where medical attendance is provided for all day scholars. The absence of any factory legislation in the Colony must be almost intolerable to anyone familiar with the subject as dealt with in England, and the fact that women and children of any age may be employed at any kind of work, indoors or out of doors, however injurious, for any number of hours, by day and by night, on week days and Sundays, is surely a disgrace to this wealthy Colony, and constitutes a grave danger to the race, born and unborn.

Dr. Olitsky's report has presumably been eaten by white ants in its pigeon-hole, where the proposals of the Government for financing building operations to relieve the shortage of housing accommodation, and to check overcrowding, have apparently been similarly buried.

The extension of the water carriage system to all public latrines, advocated by Dr. Ozorio, is another pressing matter, the neglect of which must intensify the risk of infection by dysentery, typhoid and other disease germs, so frequently pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health.

If a serious epidemic decimates this Colony, the Government certainly cannot plead that it has not been warned, and I hope Dr. Ozorio will repeat his warnings on every possible occasion until effective action is taken in the directions indicated.

—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. ROWLEY.

Hongkong, June 10th, 1920.

THE UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Having overlooked, by some accident, your issue of May 29th, I was till last night ignorant of the existence of Prof. Smith's article, written in answer to my letter. Many must have thought I was either convinced by his logic or cowed by his thunder. As neither is the case, I owe it to myself to attempt a reply to the sweeping statements made by that gentleman. Thus I must beg the indulgence of the public towards this belated letter.

Prof. Middleton-Smith is supposed to answer my accusations. He has only touched on one in a short paragraph and the rest of his long article he devotes to a forest of verbiage, ringing with self-complacency and attempting to prove his claim to being "a garret student of literature, etc." Instead of trying to prove the falsity of my statements, he rides over them, disdaining to discuss the matter in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A TALE OF TIN PLATES.

At the Summary Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting Puisne Justice, the Kam Hing Lung firm of Hongkong claimed the sum of \$487 being damages suffered through alleged breach of contract.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. H. Turner for the defendant.

Mr. Longinotto said that on December 31st, 1918, the plaintiffs entered into a contract to purchase from the defendants 250 cases of tin plates at \$1.50 each. Under the contract, the plates were to be shipped from the U.S.A. in January or February, 1920. On May 5th, the plaintiffs had not received the goods which they could, under the contract, reasonably have expected by the end of March last. When the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants asking for the goods, the defendants, on May 5th, wrote that the goods had arrived. Later on the same day, however, the defendants wrote stating that their letter was a mistake, that the goods had not arrived, and that they would inform the plaintiffs when they did. On May 14th, Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, wrote the defendants a letter asking for payment of \$487, being the amount of damages suffered by reason of the non-delivery of the goods.

On May 17th, Mr. Gardiner received a letter from the defendants, enclosing a letter from Getz Bros. The defendants' letter said that they denied liability, and reminded the plaintiffs that the tin plates had been sold to them subject to the terms of a contract which they (defendants) had entered into with Messrs. Getz Bros. They said the delay in the delivery of the goods was entirely beyond their control. Messrs. Getz Bros., writing to defendants, said that they had no information as to the delivery of the 250 cases of tin plates, or as to the intention of the mills in filling that order. Owing to the disorganised labour situation in the U.S.A., the coal strike and the iron strike, manufacturers had not been able to fulfil their orders. The cases were entirely beyond the control of the seller. Continuing, Mr. Longinotto said that the plaintiffs could have bought against the defendants and charged them with the difference, or they could have claimed the difference between the market price on the day the contract was entered into and the contract price. As a matter of fact, the plaintiffs had disposed of the tin plates to Swatos, but they had squared the Swatos' people financially. He said the defendants' plea would be that the causes of the non-delivery of the tin plates were beyond their control.

After hearing the evidence, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

a calm way and indulges in ugly terms and uglier insinuations. He avoids the main issue of the question and contents himself with saying "Take it or leave it." How natural. As often indulged in by unreasonable people as Peter Magnus' "Never Mind!"

He says, "There can be nothing more disloyal to the staff and to the University as a whole than to circulate idle rumours and malicious canards." But has he proved that my statements are such, and not facts? He suggests that we are disloyal; that depends upon the nature of his ideas of loyalty. If deliberately abusing one's eyes to the faults of the institution to which one belongs is loyalty, and if directing the light of healthy public criticism is disloyalty, then I am indeed disloyal. Yet the criticism of members of Parliament is considered as consonant with their duty as loyal subjects.

He harps on respect for teachers. Does he suggest that they are to be respected in all cases? In day younger days we coupled the ideas of teacher and walking encyclopedia and regarded our teachers as infallible. But now, surely, we are entitled to the exercise of our reason and at liberty to offer our criticism on actions which we consider as unworthy of their calling. To the University as a whole we owe our loyalty before our teachers. Because I am a faithful son of the University I criticise her staff. It is not because I am disloyal to the staff but because I am loyal to the University. For that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.

Further, he committed himself to the statement that he believes that there are many loyal students, suggesting of course that there are others who are disloyal. Then he insinuates that we, the students, regard literature as above morality. These statements are unwarranted; there is nothing upon which he can base his imputations. Because I may be disloyal, it does not follow that others are.

To conclude, let the public not be persuaded that the undergraduates are disloyal. What part they have taken in the discussion in the Press has been dictated by loyalty. They considered that the public to whom the University owes its existence should be informed upon the present affairs, with the hope that it will exert its influence for the good of the University as a whole. Yours, etc.

UNDERGRADUATE.

June 10th, 1920.

N.Y.K. GENERAL MEETING.

FEARS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

COMPANY'S REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS' TERM.

The thirty-fifth regular general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Tokyo on May 22nd, Baron Kondo, President of the Company, presiding.

Addressing the assembly, Baron Kondo said the Nippon Yusen Kaisha might hereafter experience great difficulty in carrying on its business in home and foreign waters, partly because an economic depression was now beginning to set in the world over, and partly because the competition with foreign shipping companies, especially with British and American shipping, was becoming great. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha was fully prepared to face the new situation with a view to occupying a paramount position in international shipping circles in the future. Under a five-year programme the Company had placed orders with home and foreign shipbuilding yards for thirteen vessels aggregating 110,000 tons up to the end of April, as part of the programme, and these vessels are expected to be completed in the course of next year. When these vessels are placed on active service the Company will, it is hoped, not only increase its profits, but will expand the sphere of its activity.

Continuing, Baron Kondo pointed out that Japan's shipping before the great war was less than 1,500,000 tons, but at present it amounts to over 2,000,000 tons. The so-called "golden age" for shipping has already passed, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, together with other steamship companies, will experience hardships and difficulties in the future.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS REPORT.

The following is the Company's business report for the six months' term from October 1st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920:

Cargo and Passengers.—During the term under review the Company operated 98 vessels, aggregating 163,000 tons, and upwards of 90 chartered vessels. The cargo carried amounted to \$2,424,000 tons, and passenger 98,000, the total mileage covered being 2,700,000 miles.

COASTING AND NEAR-SEA SERVICES.—Shipments were generally active, and there were particularly large shipments between the Hokkaido, the Main Island and Formosa. The number of passengers showed a considerable increase. On the Japan-China services, shipments from Japan to China showed a considerable decline on account of anti-Japanese boycott in China, but shipments from China to Japan increased. In the direction of Korea and Tsingtao shipments were less, but there was an increase in passengers.

SOUTH SEA AND BOMBA SERVICE.—On the South Sea Service, shipments were remarkably dull, but the passenger traffic was brisk. On the Bombay service, shipments to and from Japan were unusually active, the transportation of raw cotton and cotton yarn being especially brisk. The passenger traffic was dull.

CALCUTTA SERVICE.—On the outgoing and homeward voyages there were large shipments, in spite of the fact that foreign shipping companies have resumed operations there. On the Java-Japan-Calcutta route shipments were brisk, especially in the transportation of Java sugar, and there was a great demand for Japanese articles. The competition between Japanese and foreign vessels is becoming acute.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.—Because of a remarkable rise in the European exchange rate, and the strike of railwaymen in England, shipments from Japan and other Oriental countries were less. On the return voyages there were large shipments from England and other European countries. The shortage of dock workers at European ports, and the reduction of working hours there, have badly paralysed the working of cargoes. The passenger traffic was remarkably active.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.—The Company inaugurated a new service to Liverpool during the term with one sailing every four weeks, six vessels being employed. This is based on a desire to maintain the new position which the Company secured during the war. During the term the shipments on the outgoing voyages were fairly large and on the return voyages there were large shipments of iron and other heavy goods.

HAMBURG SERVICE.—For the purpose of expanding its services, the Company caused those extra-vessels on the European Service which ended their voyages either in London or Antwerp during the war and even after, to call at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Six steamers were commissioned for the inauguration of a regular service to the latter ports with one sailing every four weeks. This new arrangement is aimed at the development of trade between Japan and Germany. As the latter country has not yet recovered economically, there were no adequate shipments on the outgoing and the return voyages.

PACIFIC SERVICE.—While there was a marked decrease in shipments from Japan and other Asiatic ports to America's Pacific coast, there was an excess in the supply of ships' bottoms on account of operations started by foreign vessels, the number of which continues to increase and the supply of extra vessels by the United States Shipping Board built in Japan. The result was a marked decline in freight rates. On the return voyages abundant shipments were recorded. Since January the Company is the sole recipient of the Government subsidy in this direction, and its liners were increased from two to six. A fortnightly regular service will be maintained hereafter, although there was formerly one sailing every six weeks.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED OF HER PURSE.

BIRCH FOR SNATCHER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching a purse, containing \$3, from Mrs. L. M. Perkins, of the Peak.

Defendant stated that he noticed a crowd of about eight persons running to take shelter from the rain. He followed the example and then saw a purse lying on the pavement. He picked it up and was arrested.

Mrs. Perkins stated that at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday she visited the Chartered Bank with her sister and took out the purse to pay her chair-bearers. Suddenly she felt someone knock her hand and then found her purse gone. She called out to the chair-coolies to give chase and he did so, several others followed the man who was arrested. The purse was still in his hands.

Defendant said that if he had any inclination to snatch he could have taken the lady's hand-bag.

Mr. Smith remarked that the purse was easier to hide. It was a serious offence to snatch from a woman, whether she be European or Chinese. He sentenced him to three months' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

MAGISTRACY ITEMS.

ALLEGED STOWAWAYS.

Three Chinese who were found hiding in one of the holds of the *Lake Fork* bound for Singapore, were charged with being stowaways.

Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared for two, asked for a remand, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$50 each.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese you, who had been banished from the Colony for ten years, last year, found back again by detectives who arrested him. When charged, his excuse was that his father was sick and he came back to look after the business. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

With reference to Administrative Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., Administrative Commandant, dated June 7th, 1920.

The term Infantry Company, include all members of Infantry, i.e., Infantry, Light Infantry, Scottish, and Reserve Companies. These Companies at present only being up to Platoon strength, the whole are constituted one Infantry Company for administrative purpose. Platoons being numbered as follows: No. 1 Platoon—Light Infantry Co. No. 2 Platoon—Infantry Co. No. 3 Platoon—Scottish Co. No. 4 Platoon—Reserve Co.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, June 10th, 1920.

ORIENTAL STUDIES CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the members of the Oriental Studies Society took place in Colombo the other day for the purpose of discussing what Oriental studies are advisable to be pursued in the new Colombo University.

The Conference was not open to the press, but Mr. Donham, Director of Education, who presided, informed a *Times of Ceylon* representative that between thirty and forty Buddhist priests from all parts of the island attended and that after discussion the Conference decided to invite the recommendations of the high priests as regards the admission of the priesthood to the University syllabus and to include Pali, Sanskrit, Sinhalese, Ceylon history, archaeology and epigraphy. Mr. Donham referred to the Suriyagoda Sumangala, who is presently taking a degree at Oxford, where his appearance created considerable interest as the first robed Buddhist priest in an English University.

NEW YORK SERVICE.—Shipments from Japan and other Oriental ports showed a decline, but on the homeward voyages there were large shipments of iron, machinery, raw cotton, etc. The number of passengers increased remarkably.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—Shipments from Japan were less but there were large shipments of wool from South America. Passengers diminished.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.—On the outgoing voyages there was a marked diminution in shipments, due to a rise in the European exchange rate and the enforcement of a ban on imports. On the return voyages there were large shipments of wool and other goods. The passenger traffic was active.

CALCUTTA-NEW YORK-SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—On the outgoing and the return voyages shipments were fairly brisk. On the Calcutta-South American route shipments were low on the outgoing voyages but on the return voyages large shipments were destined to Europe and thus liners were sent round to Antwerp.

NEW VESSELS.—Of new ships under construction, three ships aggregating 21,000 tons were completed and the Company purchased a 5,300-ton vessel. Under a new programme, the Company ordered four freighters of 10,000 tons each from the Yokohama Dock Company and a freighter of 10,000 tons from the Uruga Dock Company. Two freighters of 10,000 tons each were also purchased and the Company ordered three passenger steamers for the European Service and two high-speed passenger boats for the Nagasaki-Shanghai Service and another passenger boat for the Saghalien route.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ROSE
BOWLS

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

PRIZE
CUPS

MAPPIN & WEBB

LONDON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS

OF

MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB'S

FAMED

STERLING SILVER WARE & "PRINCE'S PLATE"

AND WE FEEL CONFIDENT

THAT WITHIN A FEW MONTHS HENCE, WE SHALL HAVE

IN VIEW

THE MOST UNIQUE SELECTION IN THE FAR EAST.



CHRISTENING
SETS

OUR PRESENT
STOCK

PRESENTATION
PLATE

CIGARETTES &
CIGAR BOXES,
SEALING SETS,
MATCH STANDS,
CIGARETTE CASES,
TRINKET BOXES,
PIN & PUFF BOXES,
SALT JARS,
BRIDGE BOXES,
Etc., Etc.



TEA & COFFEE
SERVICES,
FRUIT & SWEET
STANDS,
ENTREE DISHES,
FLOWER VASES,
SWEET & MUFFIN
DISHES,
CAFE & LIQUEUR
SETS,
TOILET SETS,
Etc., Etc.

HAVANA CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED

PETIT FANCY TALES	PER BOX OF 50 \$11.00
CAPRICHOS	10.50
REGENTS	10.00
STANFORDS	9.50
EPIQUES	9.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2360	PIZZICATO POLKA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	HOWARD KOPP
A2260	PACIFIC MARCH	" & BELLS	"
A2260	MAUDIE MAZURKA	BELL SOLO	"
A2118	MIDSUMMER BELLS	"	"
A2118	CLAUDIA	"	"
C3631	CLOVER LAND	XYLOPHONE SOLO	"
	CORNGRATO	VIOLIN SOLO	ORQUESTA DE SALON
	CANTA PE ME	"	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 34

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS SILK HALF HOSE.

PRICE	PRICE
\$1.50	\$1.50
PER PAIR	PER PAIR
\$8.00	\$8.00
PER HALF DOZEN	PER HALF DOZEN



PHOENIX SILK SOCKS

GUARANTEED PURE SILK WITH REINFORCED

TOE-HEEL AND FEET.

\$1.50	\$8.00
PER PAIR	PER HALF DOZEN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on June 10th, 1920. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 A.M. on June 17th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
15, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1086]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST CONOB" VOY 3-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU,
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and SHANGHAI.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 18th, at 3 P.M. and June 17th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 17th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1086]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH:

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH:

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING
TIPPIN AND AFTERNOON.

FLYING:-

SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH,

COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

Tickets for Flights and full particulars may be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL, MAIN OFFICE, or at REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [210]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong & Bankow Roads.
Tel. 811. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [77]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK

LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS.

A CUP has been presented for Competition amongst Members and Subscribers during the summer months. Entries close on JUNE 15th. Conditions and Entry List are posted at the Pavilion.
Hongkong, June 8th, 1920. [1043]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at the HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Solihors and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. [1024]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. BELL & Co. of London, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
for General Manager.
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1050]

WANTED

JUNIOR Chinese Clerk by Insurance Office. Knowledge of Typing Essential. Reply stating experience and salary required.

Box No. 1035, Office
Care of "Daily Press" [1033]

TO LET

CORRUGATED-IRON GODOWN.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1040]

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [68]

FOR SALE

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply to—
GARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [886]

A. G. DA ROCHA,

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

By Order of the Executor.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Morrison Hill Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 11th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock afternoon, by

Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA,
Auctioneer.

At his Salesroom in Old Supreme Court Building, Queen's Road, Central.

The property consists of—
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1553 together with the message and premises thereon known as No. 2, Morrison Hill Road.

The said premises are held for the term of 75 years from the 12th day of February, 1900, created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of March, 1903.

Area 1848 Square feet.
Annual Gross Rent \$2400.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO,
Old Supreme Court Building,
Queen's Road, Central.

Or to—
Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA,
Auctioneer,
Old Supreme Court Building,
Queen's Road, Central.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned

will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, June 12th, 1920,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).
Comprising—

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantles, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Room, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS

if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

FLAT three or four Rooms wanted on the Peak, furnished or unfurnished—Apply Box B, c/o "Daily Press." [3]

STENOGRAPHER wanted, good knowledge of English Essential. Apply in person to—ANDERSON, MAYNE & Co., Ltd. [6]

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS

in

5% PREMIUM BONDS.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

THE Bonds are of 500 Frs. face value.

PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS

8 drawings a year amounting to

20,000,000 Francs,

with the following prizes

1,000,000 Francs

500,000 "

200,000 "

100,000 "

50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June, 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. [1022]

NATIONAL CREDIT 5 Per Cent. 1920

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF

(THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

THE Local Manager of the BANQUE

INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to

inform the Public that subscriptions for above

French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5, Chater Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 Noon.

5 per cent. Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of

Fr. 485.—only

Interest at 5 per cent. will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940

and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR)

purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.—the first prize of each being

ONE MILLION FRANCS.

ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 2nd, 1920. [1012]

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed

to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong

under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock P.M.

IN ONE LOT

at their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

The Ship is a British ship registered at

Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross, d of

\$350,71 Registered (tonnage) and was built by

W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs.

Lammet Bros. the Auctioneers.

For further particulars,

Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Prince's Building,or to
Messrs. LAMMET BROS., the Auctioneers,
Duddell Street. [1018]

MONDAY next,

at 6 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S

CATHEDRAL

1039

INTIMATION

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky.

The Vat was started in 1831 by the

late Robert Thorne of Greenock

and the Whisky has been known as

Old Vat, No. 4, ever since.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11TH, 1920.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

This little discussion on this subject which took place in the House of Commons a day or two ago, a lengthy digest of which was cabled by Reuters, serves but to emphasize the ignorance which generally prevails regarding the actual conditions in Russia. We have one hon. member ridiculing the stories of Russia's "burning granaries," and declaring that Russia has not anything with which to trade with Great Britain. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, on the other hand, stated that the Poles had confessed that there were considerable quantities of wheat for export in Ukraine and Siberia. We emphasize the word confessed because it suggests that previous information from this source has been intentionally misleading. All the information we have previously seen emanating from Warsaw on this subject has been in emphatic contradiction of the British Premier's statement. In dispatches from Warsaw to the London newspapers but a couple of months ago it was declared that recent reports by the Polish intelligence service clearly revealed that the reports that food exists in any great quantity in Russia are entirely fallacious. There were no stores of grain, according to these confidential reports, and any promises to deliver cereal stuffs in exchange for manufactured goods from the Western Powers would consequently prove worthless. The peasants, it was stated, have enough for themselves at present, and perhaps some have a small surplus, but they are zealously guarding this for their own future use. Furthermore, there was no probability of any large production in the near future because of a most peculiar attitude on the part of the peasants. They were using what money they had obtained in the past from the sale of farm products to bribe the Bolshevik officials not to force them to work. One great desire seemed to be freedom from compulsory daily tasks, and they were willing to pay for this privilege.

And now we have a Polish confession that these reports were entirely misleading. We are left to imagine for ourselves what object the Polish official propagandists had in view in thus publicly discrediting the decision of the Allied Council to trade with Russia. We cannot suppose that the Council unanimously made that decision without very ample assurances that Russia did possess something to trade with. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE avers that it is undoubted that there is grain, oil, flax, timber and other essential commodities in Russia. The need of the outside world for any surplus of these commodities is obvious. Only a day or two ago a cable announced that anxiety is increasing over the prospects of a world shortage of wheat, and it spoke of a prospect of a two-shilling loaf in England. It is pointed out that sowing has declined in all the great wheat producing countries. United States exports next season will be "practically nil. Australia has none to spare, while Russia is exporting only a fraction of her former exports. Such facts as these were doubtless in the mind of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE when he declared that it appalled him to think what might happen unless they succeeded in restoring the world.

The alternatives to trading with Russia, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE indicated them, cannot be seriously contemplated for one moment. In this connection, we might draw attention to a notable appeal which was recently published in Europe by a group of Russian Intellectuals, known as the Union of Intellectual Workers. They begin their appeal by stating that they belong to different shades of political and social opinion, and "having witnessed the course of events in Russia during these latter years, we have combined to apply our knowledge and our energies to restore the productive capacity of our country and to preserve the little culture which has survived the world-war and the Revolution. We now appeal to the public opinion of Europe and America, and to our compatriots in exile, in order to point out to them the road it is necessary to follow, so as to restore, as quickly as possible, the economic power of the people and to bring about the resumption of economic relations between Russia and Western Europe." What they point out in the course of their candid and reasonable appeal is that it is impossible to go on isolating this gigantic country from the rest of the world, till it has settled its economic and social problems. The interests of Russia, and of other countries, they declare, do not permit this, and the actual situation requires: (1) That all armed intervention in the internal affairs of Russia should cease; (2) that business and intellectual relations with Russia should be resumed, irrespective of the existing régime; (3) that a process of free co-operation should be set up with the Russian people for the restoration of their economic, material and intellectual forces. All this seems to be entirely in line with the decisions reached by the Allies. Our one doubt on the subject concerns the practicability of the proposals while ignoring "the existing régime."

One case of plague was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

Exchange went up a penny yesterday, closing at 3s. 7½d. on demand.

A Chinese has been arrested by the Police on information received from Canton that he is wanted for armed robbery and kidnapping.

The Japan Gazette states that Messrs. Edwin and James Dunn have been naturalized as Japanese subjects. Mr. Edwin Dunn was formerly American Minister in Tokyo.

Miss Norma Sturla, Supervisor of the U.S. Servicemen's Clubs, Honolulu, is touring the Orient and enjoying a short stay in Hongkong as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Levy at 29a Kennedy Road.

There is a romantic tale going the rounds of commercial circles in Japan of a man who came to Tokyo with practically nothing, played the rice market, won millions and then lost it all. The rocket-like career of this one-time child of fortune has covered less than three months.

The new home of the Peking University, an American-British institution, is to be in the grounds of the summer palace of a Manchu prince, on the road to the Western Hills, just outside of Peking. The new buildings will be constructed in the best style of Temple architecture but with interiors of the most modern American type. An estimated expenditure of \$3,600,000 is involved.

The first electric crematorium in Japan, with all the latest improvements, has just been established in Shiodomura, Saitama prefecture, a few miles from Tokyo. What suggested the establishment of an electric crematorium is not quite clear, but, perhaps, says the Japan Advertiser, it is an echo of the days when the flu ravages were widespread and the number of cases that ended mortally so numerous, that, in Osaka at least, the crematoriums, working day and night, could not dispose of the dead bodies. According to the old method of cremation, the operation was performed in six hours. It is claimed that by the new method the cremation will not take more than a couple of hours.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING PANICKY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TUCHUN'S FORCES.

PEKING, June 8th. Peking continues panicky, dreading a coup d'état before June 20th, but though the conditions justify uncertainty, intelligent circles consider that there is no occasion for alarm, believing that the threatened movements and counter-movements of the Tuchun's forces will result in a stalemate. The Government is, however, seriously embarrassed at the request of each of the ex-rival Southern groups that the Government will not recognise the other.

The Government does not wish to abandon the progress made by negotiating with the separate Southern elements. The President prefers the Southerners to compose their differences in order that the Government may negotiate with the Southerners united as a whole.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL SETTLEMENT.

PEKING, June 8th.

The Government is assured of requisite funds to meet the dragon-boat festival settlement by borrowing five millions from the local banks—three millions secured on the Salt Customs surplus and two millions on the wine and tobacco revenues. The balance will be derived from the Salt Customs surplus for the month of May.

AMERICAN OWNED NEWSPAPER RAIDED.

PEKING, June 8th.

The American Legation has lodged a protest against the Chinese Police raiding the American-owned newspaper "The Shih Po."

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

"PAKING" STILL AGROUND.

SHANGHAI, June 10th.

The Blue Funnel steamer "Peking," which grounded on Monday at Button Island, Bonham Pass, is not yet refloated. Attempts to tow her off were unsuccessful. The attempts are proceeding, however, and her position is considered safe.

SHIP'S OFFICER KILLED.

SHANGHAI, June 10th.

A Chinese cook has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the manslaughter of Henry Shewan, third officer of the "Wollongong" during an altercation on the wharf-side last month.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENEWAL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 8th.

It is pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires in July, 1921, and there is reason to believe that both sides, in view of the changes effected by the war and the existence of the League of Nations, are not averse from modifying the minor points of a technical character. Although both sides recognise that the continuance of the treaty is important, it is pointed out that Article 4 dealing with a general arbitration treaty was added when the Alliance was revised in 1911, in order to exempt the United States from the application of the agreement, but as it have never been enforced it may be necessary to employ another formula.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE SUGGESTS EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

Members of the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, who were appointed to investigate the problem of Japanese immigration into the Pacific States, declare that they hope to secure evidence justifying the enactment of the Japanese exclusion-Bills now before Congress.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUTTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KRASSIN MISSION.

DISCUSSIONS IN COMMITTEE OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 9th.

The Committee of the Supreme Economic Council, consisting of British, French, Belgian and Italian delegates, is again engaged in discussions in view of the forthcoming meeting with M. Krassin with whom they have not yet communicated. It is understood that the discussions are progressing. It is not expected that the Committee will meet M. Krassin until conversations with the British Ministers have been satisfactorily concluded.

DIFFICULTIES OF REOPENING TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 8th.

The following illuminates the almost insuperable difficulties surrounding the question of reopening trade with Russia. It appears that the Supreme Economic Council Meeting in Paris has not yet agreed as regards the Bolshevik guarantee. It has transpired in this connection that the British are disposed to accept any guarantee offered, also assurances as regards the existence of Russian goods, for exchange purposes. The French, however, are sceptical, and point out that the Soviet Republic is a Federation of States. Hence there is no proof that goods sent by one State will not be seized by another in transit. So far the Bolsheviks have not been able to give guarantees against the incursions of the chaos prevailing in Russia. Moreover, the Council wants the assurance that neither the ships nor the cargoes will be seized upon reaching the ports. Furthermore, the French urge that gold cannot be accepted as payment since it belongs to the creditors of Russia.

The Krassin Mission has already proved its inability to find a trade basis in the exchange system. It is also doubtful whether the groups of Russian States recognise M. Krassin as their mandatory. M. Krassin is the only cultured man of the members of the Mission; others are of an inferior social status. The mission is accompanied by a score of experts who are not Bolsheviks but mostly officials of the old regime, who are obliged to serve the Bolshevik administration to get a living.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

EXPORTS REGISTER A RECORD.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Board of Trade returns for May show that the value of the exports was £119,319,000 as compared with £84,344,000 in May 1919 and £43,859,000 in May 1918, and this constitutes a new record, the previous highest figure being in April 1920 when exports totalled £108,251,000. The value of the imports was £196,833,000, as compared with £135,612,000 in May 1919 and £81,279,000 in May 1918. The increase in exports of cotton goods was £20,187,000, woollens £5,079,000, and iron and steel manufactures £6,874,000. The total increase in manufactured articles was £50,692,000, as compared with May 1919.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, June 8th.

At the Mansion House meeting, in connection with the organisation of the British Trade-Exhibition, the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, moved a resolution cordially endorsing the proposal to hold the Exhibition in London 1923, and said that for many years the trade of Great Britain with the Dominions had been, relatively, shrinking, as compared with the trade of the Dominions with the foreign countries. That tendency ought to be arrested and reversed. Australia's spirit was one of Preference to the Old Country on the grounds of high sentiment and also on more mundane grounds. (Cheers.) Sir Robert Horne said that the Board of Trade and other Government Departments were determined to give the exhibition every support in their power, and emphasised the necessity, in every way, of developing the markets for British products. The resolution was carried by two dissentients.

WAR WEALTH LEVY.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain explained the Government's decision not to impose a levy on war wealth. He pointed out that as payment could be made in Government securities the levy would not materially reduce the business men in regard to the effect of the levy. He stated that the Excess Profits Duty would produce twice as much as the levy in the same period. He now proposed to maintain the Excess Profits Duty at 60 per cent. this year, and continue the duty or its equivalent for a longer period than would otherwise have been necessary. Mr. Chamberlain warmly paid a tribute to the manner in which the rich had borne financial sacrifices, and gave figures showing that in some cases only about 5s. in the pound was left to the recipients of large incomes after taxes had been paid.

SHORTAGE OF BREAD.

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN ITALY.

LONDON, June 8th.

Riots took place in towns in Italy against the increase in the price of bread. They are regarded as the first manifestation of the bread crisis which is threatening Europe.

CRITICISM OF AGRICULTURE BILL.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Agriculture Bill has not altogether been favourably received as the solution of the problem of stimulating wheat-growing in England. Agriculturists are of opinion that the Bill, in its present form, would not increase the corn acreage.

BRITAIN'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, June 8th.

According to the *Daily Mail*, exports predict a shortage of a thousand million loaves of bread in Europe in the coming year. Britain alone needs six million tons of imported wheat and will be lucky if she gets a million and a half. Severe night frosts have caused havoc with the crops in some of the Southern counties.

BRITISH ARMY UNIFORM.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions in regard to the decision of providing the Army with uniform similar to the pre-war uniform which has caused criticism. Mr. Churchill stated that full dress will be immediately reissued to the Guards and the Household Cavalry owing to their ceremonial duties. This would involve an avoidable expenditure of £130,000, but the abolition of their full dress would mean a loss of fully £80,000. Reclothing the rest of the Army will be spread over four or five years. No existing stocks of khaki will be wasted, and khaki will remain pre-eminently the working service dress of the whole Army. He contended that the historic uniforms of the British Army carried with them a sense of continuity and regimental tradition which was good for recruiting and discipline. Reclothing was well worth while, if done thriftily. Replying to further questions, Mr. Churchill said that he never intended to abolish the Irish Guards, but the condition of recruiting the Welsh Guards raised a question of the continuance of the regiment and the Army Council had reserved its judgment on the subject.

COST OF THE WAR.

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL WEALTH.

LONDON, June 8th.

Mr. Edgar Crammond, lecturing before the Bankers' Institute, estimated that the real cost of the war was as follows: Great Britain, £3,500,000,000; France, £5,450,000,000; Italy, £1,900,000,000; Belgium, £500,000,000; Germany, £8,700,000,000; which was equivalent to 12.7 per cent. of Great Britain's national wealth, 25 per cent. of the French, 50 per cent. of the Italian and 26 per cent. of the German.

It was pointed out that the moderate decrease in wealth in the United Kingdom was set off by the substantial increase in that of the Overseas Dominions and possessions. The estimated wealth of the Empire is £44,050,000,000 as compared with £24,996,000,000 in 1910; and the annual income is £7,650,000,000 as compared with £3,332,000,000.

CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

TO INAUGURATE WORLD-WIDE SERVICES.

LONDON, June 8th.

The *Times* forecasts that the Canadian Government merchant marine will shortly institute cargo services from the Atlantic ports via the Mediterranean, to India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, between the Atlantic ports and South Africa, and between the Pacific ports, the Far East and Australia. It will also consider augmenting the passenger services on the trans-Pacific and Far Eastern routes.

GENERAL PERSHING.

WANTS MORE ACTIVE LIFE.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

General Pershing has requested permission to retire in order "to be free to engage in something more active."

TERRORISM IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER COURT HOUSE DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 8th.

The court house at Lismore, county Downshire, has been burned down, petrol and high explosives being used.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

The Supreme Court holds that the prohibition amendment, also the enforcement of the law, are constitutional.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S AIRSHIP FLEET.

WORK PROCEEDING SLOWLY.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy and Viscount Curzon, Mr. Churchill said that the German airship L71 had not yet been presented, but it was expected to arrive in England shortly. The British airships under construction at the end of the war which it was decided to complete on account of the money spent on them were R33, R35, R36, and R37, of whom R33 will be handed over to the United States when completed under a purchase agreement. Work on the others is proceeding slowly in anticipation of their employment commercially. It is expected valuable information will be obtained from L71 which is one of the most modern specimens of German research.

Replying to questions regarding the delay in handing over this vessel, Mr. Churchill stated that he was not dissatisfied with the way the Germans were carrying out this portion of the Treaty.

AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GENERAL SEELY CRITICISES NATIONAL DEFENCES.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Lord Mayor presided at the meeting of the inauguration of the Air League of the British Empire at Mansion House. A resolution was unanimously passed pledging support to the League. General Seely declared that in 1918 Great Britain was incomparably the best-equipped nation in the air of all nations, and added that to-day the position was serious. Great Britain has practically gone out of business. He suggested that the national defences were suffering from the effects of a sloppy control and lack of co-ordination.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND SEA-POWER.

COOPERATION WITH THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, June 8th.

Admiral Lord Beatty, speaking at the Western Australian dinner, emphasised that in future naval co-operation with the Dominions must form an integral part of naval defence. He trusted that individual members of the Empire would abandon parochial views in regard to the problem of sea power as a whole, recognising that if disaster befell one unit the entire Empire must be affected. The maintenance of sea-power meant assistance for the future, and the cost of this should be borne in proportion to the population and commitments.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 7th.

Essex beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 102 runs.

LONDON, June 8th.

Worcester beat Gloucestershire by 112 runs.

THE STRAITS DEFENCE FORCE BILL.

PROPOSED PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, June 8th.

What the Defence Force Bill means, says the *Strait Times*, is simply this: that a man of 21 coming to Malaya has to serve compulsorily under the military authorities for twenty years if he remains in Malaya. It is a thing repugnant to the British instincts of individual freedom, and we are entirely against it.

We have recognised the desirability of restoring the volunteer system. Further, we think that a civilian organisation should exist requiring all able-bodied Europeans not serving in the volunteers to be available in any case of emergency for local defence. That Civil Guard would have a minimum of drills, and in normal times would be under the control of its own civilian council. The scheme was put before a public meeting called by the Straits Settlements Association, and was approved by a large majority.

We have no particular wish to thrust ourselves forward again in this matter, but we know from experience how difficult it is to focus opinion in this part of the world, and how low have time to prepare a petition in formal terms. The Defence Force Bill is peculiarly repugnant to the planters, many of whom are practically unreachably except through the press.

If any group of men affected by the ordinance will take the matter in hand we shall most gladly stand aside, but knowing the amount of feeling which prevails, we do not feel warranted in refusing our help.

We therefore make the following suggestion: If those who are opposed to the Defence Force Bill cut out and sign the form attached hereto, or alternatively copy it out, sign it and send it to the Editor, *Straits Times* Office, Singapore, we will undertake to forward the whole of the protests to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS DEFENCE FORCE ORDINANCE.

To His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir—I, the undersigned, being a British subject liable to compulsory service under the Straits Settlements Defence Force Ordinance, 1920, do most earnestly protest against that measure as an unwarrantable infringement of personal liberty, repugnant to British sentiment by reason of its militarist tendencies, and likewise in the extreme in a country where many of these it is proposed to conscript would have long distances to travel in order to attend drills, and I do most earnestly appeal to you to advise His Majesty to disallow the Ordinance.

PRINCE CHARLES OF RUMANIA.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG YESTERDAY.

BANQUET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LONDON, June 8th.

The fog outside was responsible for the delay in the landing in Hongkong of His Royal Highness Prince Charles of Rumania, the grandson of the late Duke of Edinburgh and great-grandson of Queen Victoria, of beloved memory. The P. & O. *Madras*, on which the Prince and his entourage were travelling, was originally expected at noon, but it was later announced that she would not be in the harbour till nearly 4 p.m. As a matter of fact, it was not till nearly two hours after that time that the *Madras* came into port. Meanwhile, several thousands of the residents of Hongkong had gathered opposite Blake Pier and lined the streets on which the Prince would pass from 4 p.m. onwards, and not even a sharp drizzle which fell shortly before 3 p.m. damped their enthusiasm. The buildings on the Praya served as stands for those anxious to see the Prince, and the balconies were all crowded.

Soon after the *Madras* was reported as being near Gap Rock, three submarines, the L 20, the L 19 and the L 8 went out to meet the vessel and escort her into the harbour. Off Green Island, Capt. J. E. Watner, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, went on board the vessel, and informed the Prince of the arrangements which had been made for his reception on shore. As soon as the vessel anchored, His Excellency the Governor, attended by Capt. H. S. McGrath, A.D.C., Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E., R.N., attended by Pay-Lt. Commr. E. H. Stern, R.N., Col. J. R. Young, General Officer Commanding the Troops in Hongkong during the absence of H.E. Major-General Ventris in Singapore, attended by Capt. P. P. Legg, and the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, went on the launch *Victoria*, commanded for the occasion by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, to the *Madras*, and formally welcomed the Prince. The Governor and the others then came ashore, and the *Victoria* went back to bring the Prince and his entourage.

The Blake Pier had been the object of much attention on the part of the P.W.D. and the flags of the Allies had been used in profusion to hide its natural ugliness. On a flagstaff at the head of the pier was flown a large Rumanian flag, while another flag of that country was a prominent feature of the decorations at the further end of the pier. The red carpeting which last saw the light of day when H.E. Sir Reginald Dwyer landed was again used. A large number of pot palms were placed along the edges. These were the only things that profited by the weather.

The military officers commenced arriving from about 4.30 p.m., and it was a long and weary wait until the Prince landed. The ordinary spectators, who first had to stand in the rain and then in the fierce rays of the setting sun, must have said some harsh things about the shipping agents who would not, could not, and exactly what time the steamer would be in, but as a matter of fact the causes were beyond the control of the P. & O. Company. The *Madras* was forced to steam very slowly in the last few miles owing to the dense fog that prevailed. The troops began to line the streets at about 5 p.m., and things began to look lively when the guard-of-honour of the Wilshire Regiment arrived at five o'clock. As soon as the vessel anchored, the Royal salute was fired from Signal Hill at Kowloon, H.M.S. *Tamar*, and from U.S.S. *Helena*. It was not till about half an hour later, about 6.20 p.m., that the Prince arrived at Blake Pier. The Prince, who is a tall man with very pleasant features, and a very becoming smile, wore a handsome white uniform. On his tunic were a large number of medals and orders. The only thing that did not fit in with his smart uniform was his white Curzon hat. The Prince's party numbered over a dozen, among whom were H.E. Minister Filodora, General Gavannescu, Colonel Condiesco, C.B., Lieut. Col. Condiar, Lieut. Col. Arion, C.M.G., Monsieur Djurara, (Private Secretary) and Capt. Horie Lazar (A.D.C.). A Rumanian newspaper man, who unfortunately for the local Pressmen, cannot speak English, is also travelling with the Prince.

H.E. the Governor saluted His Royal Highness the Crown Prince as he stepped from the launch, and then introduced him to the following gentlemen who were present by invitation:—

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILORS.—The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.; the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, R.C.C.; the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, Gomerper, Acting Chief Justice.

Consul-General.—Mr. E. Suzuki, Consul-General for Japan.

NAT. OFFICERS.—Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E., R.N.; Pay-Lt. Commr. E. H. Stern, R.N.

MILITARY OFFICERS.—Col. J. R. Young, G.O.C., Col. L. Humphry, C.M.G., Lieut. Col. A. Delacombe, D.S.O., Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham, Lieut. Col. M. Greer, Lieut. Col. W. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut. Col. R. M. Crose, Lieut. Col. L. R. Taylor, Major G. N. Humphreys, D.S.O., Major T. M. Wakefield, D.S.O., Major J. Ardino, Major H. Greenaway, Major W. L. Huntingford, Pay-Lt. Commr. E. H. Stern, Capt. P. P. Legg.

When the introductions were over, and the Prince left the pier, the Band of the Wilshires played the Rumanian National Anthem. The Prince then inspected the guard-of-honour, which was under the command of Capt. Beaver. Lieut. R. A. Denne carried the flag. He had to hold it upright, motionless, for about an hour and a half. H.E. the Governor, attended by Capt. McGrath, H.R.H. Prince Charles and General Gavannescu then got into His Excellency's motor-car. The remainder of the party, including Capt. Warner and Pay-Lt. Commr. Stern, entered four other motor-cars and the procession made its way to Government House.

The route was lined with naval and military forces. First on the road from the Pier were the naval men, from the *Titanic*, the *Tamar*, the *Undine*, the *Fane* and the *Submarines*, under the command of Commr. Walker. They came 180 men of the 74th Punjab, under the command of Capt. Gray and Capt. Campbell. Next to the 74th were 210 men of the 22nd Punjab, under the command of Major Middleton. Peak Tramway Road was lined by 300 Wilshires and Garden Road by 300 men of the R.G.A. Then came a number of men from the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. and then the R.E.; including a detachment of Chinese Sappers. At the entrance to Government House was stationed a guard-of-honour, composed of 100 men of the 22nd Punjab, under the command of Capt. Fardon, M.C. As the Prince's motor-car passed each unit, the troops presented arms; at Government House the Prince alighted and inspected the guard-of-honour.

Having signed the visitors' book at Government House, the Prince, accompanied by H.E. the Governor, went out for a short car ride to the other side of the Island, an example which the members of his entourage followed. The Prince went on board the *Madras* at about 7.30 p.m., and returned shortly after. He was met on the jetty by Capt. H. S. McGrath, A.D.C., and proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency and Lady Stubbs gave a special banquet in his honour. The banquet was served in the hall room, which had been decorated with extreme good taste. Baskets of red and white orchids were suspended from the ceiling, while the beautifully shaded lights were also much admired. The table decorations were a credit to the person responsible for them. Pink lotus flowers had been obtained specially from Canton, and were used in the decorative scheme with an artistic touch.

His Excellency sat at the head of the table which was in the form of a rectangle with one side missing. On His Excellency's right sat H.R.H. Prince Charles. His Excellency and the Prince were at the head of the procession to the banquet hall, being followed by:—

H.E. Minister Filodora and Lady Stubbs, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Bowden Smith, General Gavannescu and Mrs. Gompertz, Commodore Bowden-Smith and Mrs. Chatham, Colonel Condiesco and Mrs. Young, Col. J. R. Young and Mrs. Parr, Lieut. Col. Condiar and Mrs. Humphry, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and Mrs. Delacombe, Lieut. Col. Arion and Mrs. Wyndham, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and Mrs. Loring, Monsieur Djurara and Mrs. Crose, Hon. Mr. D. W. Trainman and Mrs. Tayoga, Capt. Horie Lazar and Mrs. Dale, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Humphreys, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Mrs. Greenaway, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp and Mrs. Hutchison, Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak and Mrs. Delacombe, Hon. Mr. Justice Wood and Mrs. Young, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. E. Suzuki, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Dr. F. A. Somerville, Colonel L. Humphry, Lieut. Col. A. Delacombe, Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham, Lieut. Col. M. Greer, Lieut. Col. W. Loring, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Lieut. Col. W. N. Nicholson, Lieut. Col. R. M. Crose, Lieut. Col. L. R. Taylor, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Major G. N. Humphreys, Major T. M. Wakefield, Major J. Ardino, Major H. Greenaway, Major W. L. Huntingford, Pay-Lt. Commr. E. H. Stern, Capt. P. P. Legg.

MILITARY OFFICERS.—Col. J. R. Young,

G.O.C., Col. L. Humphry, C.M.G., Lieut. Col. A. Delacombe, D.S.O., Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham, Lieut. Col. M. Greer, Lieut. Col. W. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut. Col. R. M. Crose, Lieut. Col. L. R. Taylor, Major G. N. Humphreys, D.S.O., Major T. M. Wakefield, D.S.O., Major J. Ardino, Major H. Greenaway, Major W. L. Huntingford, Pay-Lt. Commr. E. H. Stern, Capt. P. P. Legg.

The menu was as follows:—

Hors d'Oeuvres, Clear Soup, Salmon in Aspic, Artichoke Cream, Turkey and Ham, Snipe, Asparagus, Iced, Mango Ice Cream, Palet de Foie Gras, Dessert.

The Band of the Wilshires, stationed on the lawn outside, played during dinner, at the conclusion of which H.E. the Governor proposed the toast of His Majesty the King and of the distinguished visitor. Soon after the dinner, the Prince and his entourage left Government House. They travelled by the night boat to Canton, and are returning by train this evening. The Prince is continuing his voyage on the *Madras*, which leaves at daylight tomorrow.

It is well known that the Prince is on his way to Japan. His tour has been a rather hurried one, but talking to a member of the entourage, a reporter gathered that the party has been very keenly interested in the strange scenes they have seen. This is the first time they are travelling East, hence much is new to them, and they somewhat regretted that they were unable to stay longer in India, Ceylon and Burma. Although they had heard of the natural beauties of Hongkong, it appears the Prince felt that it would be a pity to miss the opportunity of seeing Canton if the shipping arrangements allowed it. They had, therefore, made arrangements for a hurried visit to "the dirtiest city in the world."

RUMANIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Rumania was in the second century A.D. a Roman colony, "Dacia," and as the Rumanians speak a language closely akin to Latin, they naturally look upon themselves as descendants of the ancient Romans. As to early history, it will suffice to say that Rumania became subject to the Turks in the fifteenth century and remained an Ottoman province for several hundred years.

In the last century, when the Rumanians succeeded in throwing off the Turkish yoke, the population was divided into two classes, the landowners and the peasantry. The first formed the aristocracy of the country, the "Boyars." They formed the educated and aristocratic part of the population, but like their Russian cousins, many of them were domiciled abroad, chiefly in Paris, and left the management of their estates to their agents or tenants. The peasants, the "Tarans," were freed from serfdom towards the middle of the last century, and at that time about half of the land was bought by the State, from the Boyars, and divided among the Tarans. This land reform proved to be a most excellent measure and the great prosperity of agriculture was partly due to this liberal policy. But further reforms soon became urgent; the unrest and the troubles of 1906 brought matters to a crisis, and further laws were passed for the improvement of the peasants' condition.

A very important and efficient middle class has grown up in Rumania during the last fifty years, and this middle class has sprung into prominence, not only in the realm of technical knowledge and science, but is filling the various posts of Government offices. It now forms the main part of the urban population. It has developed a great aptitude for political life, and it is interesting to find that a great many of the important politicians of Rumania were, or are, barristers, and that the call to the bar is very often the first step for a great political career.

GREEK IMMIGRATION.

Many Greek names are to be found in Rumanian business circles, and this is to be explained by the fact that a large immigration of Greeks took place in former years. People of Hellenic origin are to be found in every class of the population, with the exception of the peasantry, and even some of the Boyar families claim Greek ancestry. During the period of Turkish rule many prominent Greek people became Government officials and some of the so-called "princes," the rulers of the two Danubian principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, appointed by the Sultan, were "Phanariots"—that is, members of those Greek families who had reconciled themselves with Ottoman rule and had obtained promotion from the Turks. The splendid position to which these men attained attracted a large number of other Greeks who came as officials, merchants and traders, and many of these immigrants settled in the country for good. Some became very big landowners and even Boyars, while those of the immigrants who were traders found themselves in an advantageous position, owing to the fact that their only competitors, the Jews, did not enjoy equal privileges and rights.

MACEDONIAN IMMIGRATION.

Another, somewhat small immigration took place from that part of Macedonia inhabited by the Kutzo Wallachs. Although much mixed with Greek elements, these immigrants are looked upon by the Rumanians as their co-nationals.

Practically the whole of the Rumanians are followers of the Orthodox Church. It must not be forgotten that this Church looks upon Constantinople as the birth-place of its creed, and a very close connection has been maintained with the heads of the Greek Church there. Greek priests and teachers streamed in, and to show how far Greek influence penetrated the country, it may be said that particularly in former years, most well educated Rumanians were perfect masters of the Hellenic tongue.

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A CONSIGNMENT OF
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New shipment ex S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE"

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
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Recommended by the Paris Acad-
emy of Medicine, for loss of
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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules
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FAREWELL! OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS
MARIE TEMPEST

Thursday, June 17th — "THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE"
Friday, 18th — "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."
Saturday, 19th — "OUTCAST." **BOOK AT**
MOUTRIE'S [1017]

NESTLE'S FOOD

IS JUST PURE
MILK, WHEAT, SUGAR
IN POWDERED FORM.

YOU ONLY ADD WATER AND
BOIL FOR A FEW MINUTES.

ALL THE GOOD OF THE MILK
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ALL THE GERM DANGERS
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USE IT DAILY
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EVERY girl naturally wishes to look
her best, and it is a wise girl who
Oatine because it keeps the complexion
and hands soft and rosy and gives a
dainty charm to the face which no other
Face Cream can produce.

Oatine
FACE CREAM

Cleanses the pores of all imperfections so
that the skin retains its youthful appear-
ance and gives a dainty charm and
loveliness which is only possible with a
properly healthy skin.

Oatine should be used night and morning and also before going out
into the cold evening air.
In addition to Oatine Cream, the following Oatine Toilet Preparations
make an irresistible appeal to all who appreciate first-class quality and
good value:—
Oatine Soap Oatine Shampoo Oatine Shaving Cream
Oatine Tooth Paste Oatine Shaving Stick Oatine Face Powder

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WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

Is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common
lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the
beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment.
Among them are indigestion, constipation, flatulence, and the like. As soon as you feel that
there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a
dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the
first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will
insure a sense of freshness and buoyancy—as the result of the improved
working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia,
biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them
worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar
to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/11d (36 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

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PUTTING A TAX ON MARRIAGE

WHERE THE LAW IS A MENACE.

[BY DR. MARIE CARMICHAEL STOKES, D.S.C.,
F.R.Q., F.L.S.]

The danger of allowing the majority to
make the laws is that the majority very
seldom really knows what it is doing.

A case in point is the present tax on
marriage which we have endured for some
long time and which it is proposed by the
Royal Commission on Income-tax shall be
continued.

Does the public understand that we Eng-
lish men and women to-day live in a coun-
try which taxes the legal bond of mar-
riage? Does the public know that our laws
thus encourage vice and discourage mar-
riage?

PUNISHING MORALITY.

We founded a Ministry of Health in the
hope of eliminating the diseases caused by
vice, and we have societies and Govern-
ment officials eager to increase the birth-
rate among those likely to form worthy
parents. Yet to-day (and in the future,
if the recommendations of the majority of
the Income-tax Commissioners are accepted
by the country), a man whose wife has a
little money of her own pays more for
living with her than he would do were he
to remain unmarried and live with an-
other's man wife!

A woman pays for the privilege of having
legally tied herself as a wife to a man
who may desert her, leave her not only
impoverished by anything he may have
taken from her as an individual, but mul-
tigated by the Income-tax revenue officers
at a higher rate than if she had been un-
married. The total amount thus taken
from married people by the marriage tax
is estimated in the commissioners' report
to be over twenty million pounds annually.

FIGHTING FOR REFORM.

Some years ago I took an active interest
in this subject and fought for and obtained
a separate assessment and rebate as a
wife, but during the sittings of the com-
mission on income-tax I was too ill to take
any active steps. Like other thoughtful
individuals, I hoped that the report of the
commissioners would press for the remis-
sion of the direct tax on marriage as a
most urgent social reform.

Quite recently the report of the com-
missioners appeared, and England is now
confronted with the amazing spectacle of
all the commissioners on one side advocat-
ing the continuance of the marriage tax,
with only one woman and one man com-
missioner on the other urging the remis-
sion of it.

I feel it immediately necessary to take
active steps to inform public opinion of
what this entails, and to unite in a league
those who have any true regard for the
sanctity of marriage and for the best in-
terests of the race.

ONLY SOLUTION.

Nothing will be satisfactory but the
separate assessment of every individual
man and woman. Why should three
sisters or a mother and two sons living in
the same house get off free of tax when
an income of £400 is shared between them,
while man, wife and child with the same
shared income pay a tax? Where children
are born, the State should encourage
parents by making a definite children's
allowance to both the father and the
mother if the child is healthy. Each
parent bears a loss and a financial burden
for every child, and unless this is to some
degree mitigated by the community, the
State will find an ever-increasing restric-
tion of the numbers born to the more
thrifty parents.

But the first business of a moral country
basing its social life on Christian marriage
is to stop direct marriage tax. I know of in-
dividuals to-day who are living in life-long
union, but without the legal tie of marriage,
because of the unfair hold upon them which
the law claims the moment they are mar-
ried. Does the public approve of laws
which are an incentive to immorality?
And does the public intend to allow our
legislators to go on passing them?—*Daily*
Express.

FAMOUS REGIMENT.

RETURN TO INDIA.

At the end of May the 1-119th Infantry
"The Miltan Regiment" returned to
India from active service after an absence
of 4 years 6 months having proceeded to
Mesopotamia with the famous 6th (Poona)
Division.

They fought their way to Ctesiphon and
were in the famous retreat to Kut and
consequently besieged; 497 were taken
prisoners, out of whom 145 returned.

The regiment was reformed at Amara
in June, 1916, from sick, wounded, and
drafts, and were sent forward again to
take part in the late General Maude's
glorious campaign, participating in the re-
capture of Kut and subsequent operations.
Of the 1,000 who served with the regiment
during the campaign over 750 laid down
their lives, not including attached men
from other units such as the 12th, 192nd,
101st, and 94th. The regiment received
60 decorations which comprise:—
C.M.C. 1, Order of British India 1st Class
1, Order of British India 2nd Class
4, I.O.M. 1st Class 1, I.O.M. 2nd Class
8, I.D.S.M. 22, M.C. 6, D.S.O. 1, C.I.E.
2, Order of Eagle 4th Class with sword
Serbia 2, Chevalier Crown of Rumania, 1,
Most Excellent Order of British Empire
2, Meritorious Service Medal 5, Medal of
the St. George 4th Class 1, Serbian Silver
Medal 1.

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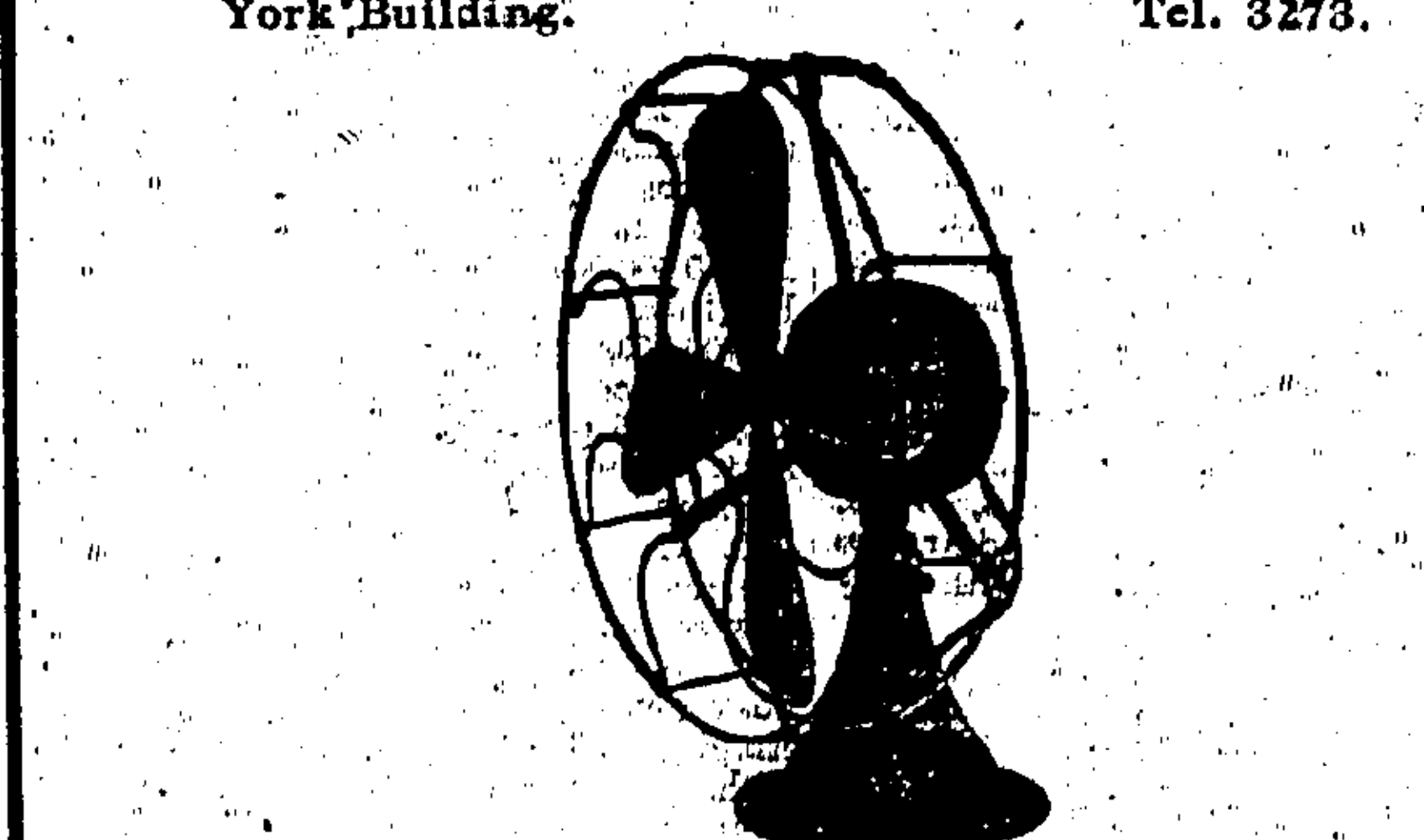
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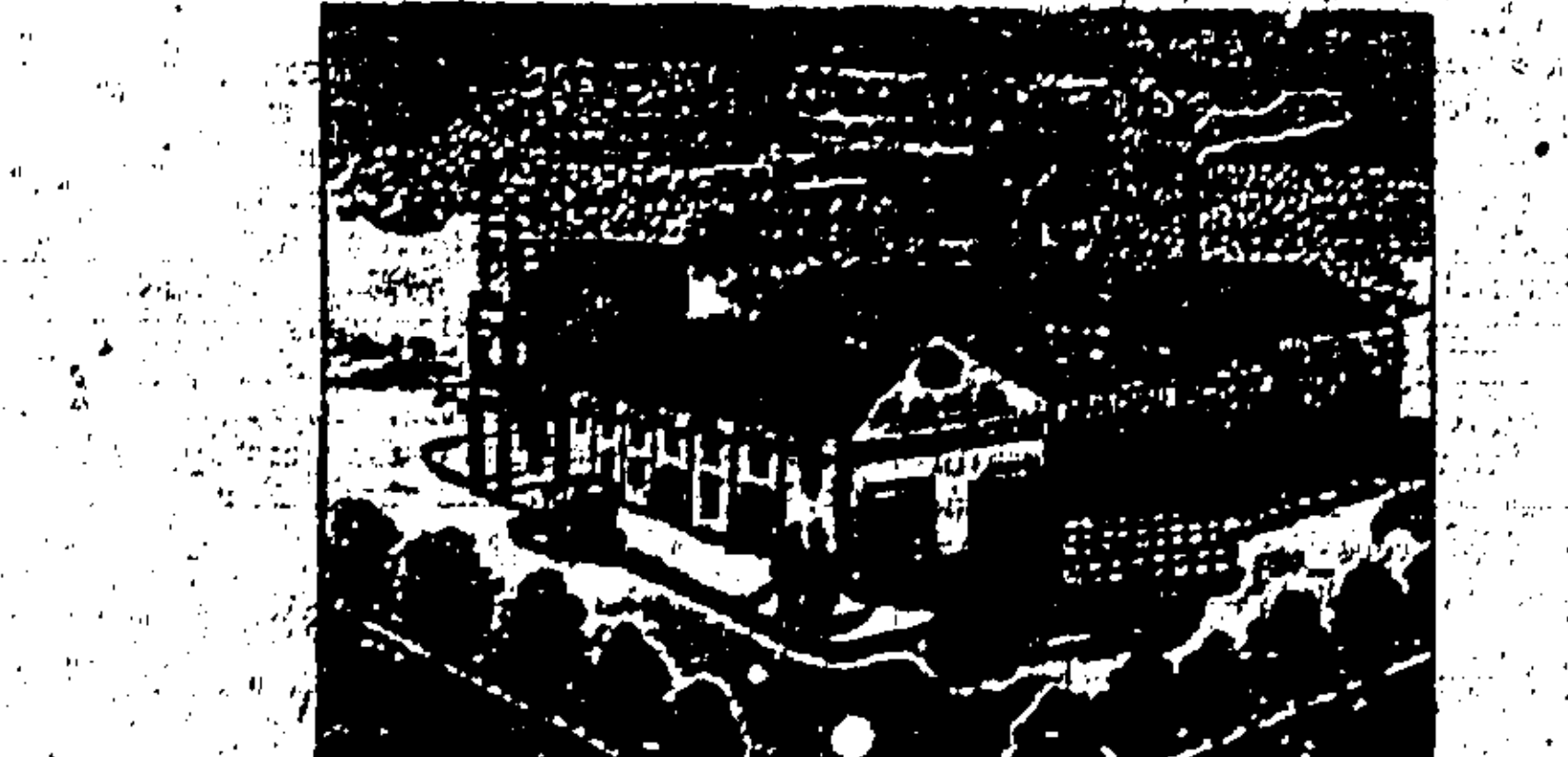


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9" x 12" x 18" Alternating current and Direct current

Frame Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans in Stock.

135



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics (Cleanliness;

Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but

when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against.

Our Method is a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods

Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust.

Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compared most favourably with other Oil, used

for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office—No. 227, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel. 1292.

Factory—No. 26, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 9th.
Kien Wah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok, from Quinlon, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing.
Shingo Maru, Japanese str., 4,791 tons, Capt. Onizaki, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wu Nan, British str., 245 tons, Capt. Ross, from Kwong Chow Wai, with a general cargo.—Wang Hing.

June 10th.
Bombay Maru, Japanese str., 4,332 tons, Capt. Tsuruga, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Choy Sang, British str., 1,874 tons, Capt. Baker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Huihwa, British str., 874 tons, Capt. Carver, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hopping, Portuguese str., 445 tons, Capt. Noguera, from Kwong Chow Wai, with a general cargo.—Wing Lee.

Huntgreen, British str., 5,148 tons, Capt. James, from Moji, with a general cargo.—P. & O.
Hunk King, Chinese str., 2,837 tons, Capt. Thomas, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—J. C. J. L.

Kitano Maru, Japanese str., 3,900 tons, Capt. Cope, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kung Ping, Chinese str., 1,743 tons, Capt. Sheppard, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Kwang Tai, Chinese str., 1,538 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Lok Sang, British str., 987 tons, Capt. Barrett, from Canton, in ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Munich, British str., 1,236 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—P. & O.
Namora, Portuguese str., 235 tons, Capt. Costa, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—Tai Fung.

West Coast, American str., 3,711 tons, Capt. Preston, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
West Java, American str., 5,533 tons, Capt. Jacobson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.

Yun Ping, Chinese str., 516 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Canton, in ballast.—Carmichael and Clarke.

CLEARANCES.

June 10th.
Bombay Maru, or *Bombay*.
Borneo Maru, for Batavia.
Cardiganshire, for Yokohama.
Choy Sang, for Shanghai.
Drifter, for New Castle.
Fook Sang, for Kobe.
Huihwa, for Canton.
Kiuhang, for Shanghai.
Kitano Maru, for London.
Kwang Tai, for Canton.
Lok Sang, for Shanghai.
Shingo Maru, for Calcutta.
Sui Yick, for Canton.
Wai Ching, for Tarakan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aika Maru (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.
Alcinous, due July 3rd.
Atsuta Maru, from London, due June 30th.
Bellerophon, due July 13th.
Bombay Maru (Bombay line), from Moji, due June 9th.
Demodocus, due June 27th.
Deuclion, due June 13th.
Elpenor, due June 14th.
Empress of Russia, from Vancouver, due June 24th.
Kimi Maru (Bombay line), from Bombay, due June 20th.
Lanodon, due June 28th.
Mallawa, left Colombo, June 7th, due at Singapore June 14th.
Methven, from Vancouver, due June 25th.
Nikko Maru (Australian line), from Sydney, due June 23rd.
Ningchow, due July 18th.
Persia Maru, from San Francisco, due June 27th.
Pyrrhus, due June 28th.
Shin Maru (Bombay line), from Bombay, due June 18th.
Shingo Maru (Calcutta line), from Kobe, due June 9th.
Shirayama Maru, from Calcutta, due June 12th.
Stiegerwald, due July 25th.
Theues, due June 24th.
Tyndarus, from Seattle due June 15th.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. Company's s.s. *Gregory* appeared at Singapore for Hongkong on the 9th, a.m., and is due here on the 14th instant about noon.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. *Vile* sailed from Singapore on Wednesday, June 9th, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on Monday, June 14th.

The Admiral line s.s. *Satsuma* sailed from Shanghai on the morning of June 9th, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on June 12th.

The sailing date of the Admiral line s.s. *Hythville* has been altered to June 24th.

The s.s. *Slavic Prince* left Shanghai on June 9th, and is due here at noon on Saturday.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESSES FROM
Fukui Maru ... Tokyo
Dohchangpoo Dahung Rice ... Shanghai
Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel ... Tokyo
Vansalstye, Hongkong Hotel ... Tientsin
Okadashi, Matsubara Hotel ... Osaka
Tiongho, No. 9, Engong St. ... Amoy
Ono Passenger ... Misima
Des Vo uz Road West Changchowfu ... Shanghai
Curtis, Craigieburn Hotel ... Shanghai
Kojinho 202, Tong Chan Amoy ... Amoy
Leon ... American
Rucia ... Yokohama
Petruche, Steamer Africa ... Yokohama
Abine II ... Tientsin
Amme ... Shanghai
Walter Bousier, Carlton Hotel ... Shanghai
578 ... Shanghai
Loongang Morrison Hill Road Tientsin ... Tientsin
Youngkang Leeing Co. ... Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESSES FROM
Barricklo ... San Francisco
Donelias ... New York
Marx ... Saigon
Selander ... Saigon
Sivados ... New York
St. Ramon Cutigan ... Nalc

WEATHER REPORT.

June 10th, at 12.10.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has again decreased slightly to moderately at the majority of stations; the depression over Tongking has become deeper. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.88 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.55 inches against an average of 28.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock ... S. & S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain.
 Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lamocks No. 1.
 South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.63	29.58
Temperature	78	80	79
Humidity	92	85	91
Wind Direction	East	South	ENE
Force	3	2	1
Weather	or	or	0
Rain	0.2	0.2	2.10

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 81

Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 77

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
 No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. Each bottle contains 100 capsules. Price 1/6 per bottle. Sold by all chemists and druggists. See Trade Mark on wrapper. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MATTAWA"

will sail from Hongkong on or about the 26th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U.S. overland points.

For Freight apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

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SAILINGS

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via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama

STEAMERS	From	Due
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Montesque	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 8
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

Fares and other information please apply

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Telephone 212.

Cable address: "HONGKONG."

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OCEAN SERVICES

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... about end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PERSEA" ... on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 11th July.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "PILSNA"

On or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

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For JAPAN

For JAVA

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

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Steamship Service Trans-Pacific

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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with transshipment at CAPOUTIA

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Tuesday, June 15th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST CONCH" Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and canal Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" Saturday, June 19th, for Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

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Telephone 141.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
 TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
 KATORI MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.
 INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at Noon.
 KAMO MARU ... Friday, 9th July, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 31st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW-YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Middle of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.
 TALAN MARU ... Saturday, 12th June.

CALOUTTA & BANGKOK via Singapore & Penang.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.
 DELAGO MARU ... Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Sunday, 13th June.
 PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 16th June.
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 223 & 224.

S. TASUDA, Manager.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW-YORK and/or BOSTON

via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478 AGENTS 5th Floor HOTEL MADISON 208

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... At Hongkong from Australia ... 1st July ... 10th July

"CHANGSHA" ... 8th July ... 10th July

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Excessed Fare—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to—HUTTENBURN & SWIRE Agents.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANGAI & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABU" (Cargo only) ... July and July 4th
 "HWAH PING" ... July 4th
 "VICTORIA" ... July 4th

For Passage and Freight apply to—THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., Agents, 113, Connaught Road Central.

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HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

Regular monthly service from

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG

TO

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... "BAARN" ... August

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Agents,

York Building

Tel No 1174

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINEFOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.LONDON & HAMBURG ... "RATHLAMBA" ... 10th July.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAITONG"	On 18th June, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 19th June, 11 A.M.
CUBA & ILOILO	"BOHONG"	On 14th June, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"YICHOW"	On 15th June, 11 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUOKA	"ICHANG"	On 16th June, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th June, Noon.
WED-AYWEL, CHERVOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMCHOW"	On 18th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)****Sailings from Hongkong.**

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.** HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA****APCAR - INDIA & AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	17th June.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARNATA"	9,000	30th June.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July.	Do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
"JAPAN"	8,100	14th June.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	21st July.	For Melbourne, via Sandakan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	Thursday Island, Cairns Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	12th June (light)	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	4,400	3rd July.	Shanghai Only.

CALLS AT ANTWERP

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st-Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Marseilles in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers' baggage is limited to 100 lbs. per passenger and is subject to examination and altered without notice.
Parcel Messengers not more than 11 lbs. x 11 lbs. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. COMBARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after this goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Honolulu and Kona).

"CROSSKEYS"	... About June 18th.
"ICONIUM"	... About June 22nd.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About July 12th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"MONTAGUE"	... About June 18th.
"WABAN"	... About June 22nd.
"ABERCO"	... About July 4th.
"PAWLET"	... About July 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	June 17th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	July 5th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	July 14th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,400	Sept. 8th.
SEIYO MARU	4,000	Nov. 9th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points with transshipment on to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager
King's Building, 33.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 12th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ...	On or about 30th July.

SHANGHAI (Only)		
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 10,000	On or about 28th June.

CARGO BOAT FOR PORT SAID, HAVRE, AN, "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ... On or About 14th June.

TWERP and LONDON.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—**R. RODENFUSCH,**
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Wednesday, 16th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Friday, 18th June.

"SAGOMARU" ... End of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Thursday, 17th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 20th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 12th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

**LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.****HONGKONG**

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DATE	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 15th.	S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 17th.
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10th.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12th.
S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 10th.	S.S. WEST HIXA	Aug. 12th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points with transshipment on to the Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.
Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.
Hongkong Office: Prince Building, Charter No. 1032.
Tel. No. 1032.
UHAS E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China.

O. E. KUTTER, Prince's Building, 100 House Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1031. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents 2161.

